Japan's United 100-Million Will Vanquish the U.S. and Britain

Nippon Times

100,000,000 Japanese Will Establish a New Order for 1,000,000,000 Asiatics

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SOVIET LOSSES SINCE SUMMER ARE VERY HUGE

1 Million Men Killed, 20,000 Tanks, 7,000 Guns, 7,500 Planes Destroyed

BARED BY REICH MILITARY

Soviet Offensive Decreases in Fury—German Counter-Attacks Intensified

Domei

BERLIN, October 7.—Soviet forces suffered the loss of 2,000,000 men and more than 20,000 tanks, 7,000 guns and 7,500 aircraft since the start of the summer campaign on the Eastern Front on July 5, German military authorities announced today.

The Red Army lost a total of 2,000,000 men out of whom 1,000,000 were killed in action and 120,000 wounded during the last three months, the Reich communique revealed.

The fact that the number of the war prisoners is nearly 10 times that of the dead attests to the efficiency of German attrition tactics, German authorities commented.

It was further revealed that during the same period, the Soviets lost more than 20,000 tanks, 7,000 guns and 7,500 aircraft. The total losses suffered by the Red Army since the outbreak of the Reich-Soviet War include 70,000 tanks, 75,000 guns and 52,000 airplanes.

Dnieper Drive Stopped

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, October 7.—With the start of the rainy season in autumn and the intensification of German resistance, the Soviet advance on the Eastern Front on the whole has been stemmed on the Dnieper River. The large scale mobile warfare on a 1,000-kilometer line, characterized by the desperate Soviet fighting and German withdrawal, seems to be taking the form of positional warfare.

This change in the form of fighting, however, may be taken as a phenomenon arising from the change in the season, that is to say, from summer to winter. Even the German side does not consider that the Soviet drive has come to a standstill because her attacking power has been exhausted.

Judging from the fact that the Soviet army has distributed large artillery units on the entire line along the eastern bank of the Dnieper River, German strategists are making all conceivable preparations to stand a possible test of more terrific winter warfare.

As Moscow and London reports admit, the Soviet offensive has somewhat decreased in fury of late, while the German counter-offensive has been intensified in the various sections. The focal point of this counter-offensive operation has shifted from the southern to the central section. On a 500-kilometer line connecting Vitebsk, Mogilev and Pripet, the last furious fights in the summer season are now being repeated. In this section, the rainy season has already set in and the ground is becoming muddy. Nonetheless, the Soviets have been keeping up the terrific offensive to secure the bridgehead for their winter offensive along the Dnieper River and, thereby, to have the chance for invading White Russia. The Germans are still going through a hard ordeal.

In the southern section, however, the general offensive by the Soviet forces of about three army corps strength in the Meltopol-Zaborozhie section has been completely smashed by the desperate Reich resistance. Now the Soviet side finds it unavoidable to regroup its force.

In this section, the rainy season has not come as yet and the ground remains dry. Nevertheless, fighting has fallen into a state of lull, because, the German army authorities declared, the Reich forces carried out a decided counter-offensive with this section as the last line in the Crimean Peninsula area. According to indications, strong German reserve units are being continuously dispatched to this front.

From the foregoing indications, it is surmised that the Soviets planned to attain the Dnieper River in the present summer offensive and that the Germans are also resolved to stop their withdrawal on this line. But it cannot be claimed that the Soviets have completely attained their aim.

On the other hand, the German side attaches first importance to establishment of the counter-offensive position. The war situation is observed not to become aggravated for

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American Lauds Treatment During Manila Internment

Cronin, Former Chief of A.P. Bureau, on Eve of Boarding Repatriation Ship, Expresses Gratefulness to Japanese Authorities

Domei

MANILA, October 6.—Reviewing his stay at the Santo Tomas Internment Camp, of a little more than 18 months with about 3,000 other anti Axis nationals, Ray Cronin, former chief of the Philippines Bureau of the Associated Press, on the eve of his repatriation aboard the exchange ship, Teia Maru, declared in an interview, "I am gateful to the Japanese authorities for all that has been done for me."

He said, "I have been treated okay and have no complaints to make. Of course, when I was told to make preparations to leave, I was very glad indeed, although I've come to have a warm spot in my heart for Santo Tomas.

"The camp was a real haven and I'm sure we couldn't have found another like it since we were most fortunate in accommodations. The Japanese in charge were kind and understanding and we lived according to our way of life," he added.

Seated comfortably in the armchair of the reception room at Santo Tomas, the tall affable veteran AP correspondent continued, "During our stay, most of us were able to gain a new lease on life as we regulated our daily habits and quit drinking. I, myself, feel several years younger. One of the strangest conditions prevailing at Santo Tomas was the fact that we were allowed to have outside fruit and vegetable pedlers enter camp daily while we took turns to go out of camp. We are really thankful for the kind indulgence of the Japanese authorities."

Asked to comment on the coming independence for the Philippines, Cronin said, "I've always favored independence. Being internationally-minded I believe that the Filipinos deserve independence."

He admitted that the American regime made many mistakes, "one of the most outstanding being that certain political powers attempted to get hold of the purse strings. Of course, such politicians harbored personal mercenary thought."

Cronin said, "Since there are 80 some odd dialects it is going to take several years to correct what has been going on for centuries although it is good news to hear that Tagalog is now being taught in all schools throughout the archipelago."

After touching on the progress of his journalism class, the veteran journalist, flipping the ashes off his cigar said that the world had certainly changed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. "But," he said, "I hope the time will come when the world can come to agreement whereby they will follow a common policy of 'Live and let live.'"

Queried as to the average Japanese attitude toward the current war, Cronin replied, "What few Japanese I have come in contact during my stay at Santo Tomas and knowing the Japanese before the war, I can confidently say that they are determined to win this war. Internment camp authorities who allowed us every freedom often commented on the lack of proper attitude of the internees when their country was involved in a titanic war. These Japanese would ask whether the internees had any love for their own country."

Asked to comment on the produc-

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AXIS MIGHT GROWS FIRMER IN ALL AREAS

Possesses More Manpower, Resources Than Enemy; Huge Results Gained

Domei

BERLIN, October 7.—The impregnable strategic position of the Axis countries and firm determination of the German people were stressed by Colonel Benary, German military commentator, in a thesis entitled "The Balance Sheet of the Four Years of War."

"Germany and her allied forces," writes Colonel Benary, "are at present holding their front lines in the North Sea, Mediterranean and the Atlantic as well as deep in Soviet territory. These heroes started their drive on September 1, 1939 and are now on their duties in the areas hundreds of kilometers far from the borders of their fatherland. They are guarding a territory several times more expansive than their own country.

"It is still uncertain what sort of political and social structure the new-born Europe will assume, but all the people born in these areas are exerting their total efforts lest they should be divided by the bloody hands of Bolshevism and plutocracy. People on the home-front are working hard to produce arms and ammunition as well as foodstuffs and all natural resources in these regions are being developed and utilized.

Advantages Over Foe

"In East Asia, the construction of a new Co-Prosperity Sphere is steadily being pushed with Japan as the center. A comparison between the natural resources and manpower possessed by Axis countries and those of the anti-Axis camps clearly shows the superior position of the Axis camp. Enemy countries are boasting their production of astronomical figures but their wishful thinking has been smashed miserably as Axis forces have occupied East, West and South Europe as well as the Dutch East Indies and the adjoining islands.

"These brilliant war results have not been achieved easily. A large number of battles have been fought on land, sea and in the air, with many heroes sacrificing their lives. Along the path we have trodden, many monuments have been erected to glorious victories achieved in the landing operations in Norway, the conquest of Poland, battles in Belgium, Holland and in North and Central France, the mobile operations in the Balkans and in the death-struggle on the Eastern Front

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WASHINGTON SHAKEN BY RECALL OF ESPIL

Argentine Move Seen Retaliation Against Faithless Action Of U.S. Government

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 7.—Washington's political circles received a considerable shock as the Argentine Government, today, suddenly ordered the recall of Argentine Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Felipe A. Espil, it is reported from Washington.

Relations between the United States and Argentina became particularly strained since August when the American Government took the treacherous step of disclosing messeges exchanged between Rear-Admiral Segundo Storni, then Argentine Foreign Minister, and United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull and as a result, Foreign Minister Storni resigned from his post.

In this connection, well-informed diplomatic quarters opine that the recall of Ambassador Espil is a retaliatory measure against the faithless step taken by the United States.

In the meantime, it is generally considered that the return to Buenos Aires of the United States Ambassador to Argentina, Norman Armour, who has now been away in his homeland for more than a month, may be postponed indefinitely.

Developments Awaited

In reference to the recall from Washington of Argentine Ambassador Espil, local observers comment that future developments are worthy of attention, especially in view of the fact that relations between the United States and Argentina have been tense since the Washington Government disclosed the personal message sent by Argentine Foreign Minister Storni to Secretary of State Cordell Hull and, moreover, since it denied the application of the Lease-Lend Act to the South American Republic.

However, it would be rash, these observers opine, to regard the recall of Ambassador Espil exactly as Argentina's counter-move against Washington because Argentina is now effecting changes in the personnel of her envoys to Mexico and other European countries.

Well-informed quarters further state that as Ambassador Espil has long been in the Washington post and is known as an eminent pro-American, his recall may safely be considered a retaliatory measure of

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ISONO EXTENDS FELICITATIONS TO P.I. PEOPLE

Reborn Philippines Will Play Important Role in Establishment of Sphere

SCORES AMERICAN SCHEME

Yanks' Intention Was to Give Only Nominal Independence To Filipinos

Expressing sincere congratulations and hopes that the Filipino nation, which is to realize its independence on October 14, will play an important role in the establishment of a new **world order** as a member of the Great East Asian family of nations, deputy spokesman, Yuzo Isono, of the Board of Information caustically commented on the actions of American leaders in their dealings with the Philippines, at his regular conference with foreign correspondents, on Friday. His remarks follow:

"The announcement coming from Manila yesterday that the Philippines will proclaim her independence on October 14, is a cause for great rejoicing, not only for the people of the Philippines in the final consummation of their long-cherished desire but also for the people of Japan who since Prime Minister Tojo's statement in the Imperial Diet have been waiting for its early realization and for all the peoples of Greater East Asia who share with pride the historic importance of the birth of another sovereign and independent nation in their midst.

"We rejoice in the rebirth of the Philippines as an Oriental nation and people whose primary tasks lie in the promotion of the well-being and progress of the sphere in which they live. We rejoice in the fact that the people of the Philippines have created as the guiding law of their land a Constitution which is the embodiment of all that gives richness and joy to human life and in whose preamble have been written the words, 'to contribute to the creation of a world order based on peace, liberty and moral justice,' so expressive of the ideals toward which the Great East Asian family of nations and peoples are unitedly striving today.

Great Expectations Held

"Japan expects much of her Filipino neighbors whose patriotic ardor, will for progress and desire to contribute to the general human welfare will play an important role in the regeneration and enrichment of a free and progressive Greater East Asia. As the day of the founding of the new Republic approaches, we tender to the people of the Philippines our sincere best wishes.

"All this reminds me of President Roosevelt's special message to Congress yesterday asking for the authority 'to grant legal independence to the Philippines as soon as feasible.'

"This sudden move of the American President was brought about by what is about to happen in the Philippines. It may well be a good joke to amuse the warring world, but it appears to be a particularly amusing one when the head of a nation takes such an action at a time when all indications pointed toward independence. Besides, there had been various gestures made in Congressional circles on the same matter, including the recent Tydings Resolution.

"The Tydings-McDuffie Bill, before it became an Act, was the subject of prolonged and heated congressional debate with strong opposition

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INHERENT FEUD OF BRITAIN, U.S. CROPS UP AGAIN

Morrison Retorts to Oft-Repeated American Charge of British Powerlessness

LONDON PRESS, RADIO GLAD

80 Yank Senators Condemn Crafty Methods of Albion in Secret Session

Domei

LISBON, October 7.—The inherent antagonism between the United States and Britain has again come to the fore as a result of the retort recently made by British Home Secretary Herbert Morrison at a luncheon in London given yesterday by the Anglo-American Newspaper Association to the oft-repeated American charge of British powerlessness in war.

At the time Britain was facing the dire peril of an invasion of England by the victorious Germans immediately after Dunkirk, the London Government was so utterly dependent on aid from the United States that it bore all the contemptuous taunts of American critics but of late, with the situation somewhat less critical for Britain, the same Government has come to express itself with considerable frankness in reply to its American critics.

Home Secretary Morrison yesterday said that the common run of American criticism of the British Empire was about 30 or 40 years behind the times and that the British contribution to the anti-Axis camp did not compare unfavorably with that of the United States. The British Broadcasting Corporation and the British press manifested undisguised pleasure over the candid expression of what they had so long felt but what they had so far refrained from expressing in view of the utter dependence of their country on America.

B.B.C. Comments

A B.B.C. news commentator, Thomas Caditt, today said in connection with the Home Secretary's speech:

"The time has now come for making a frank expression of the views entertained by the British Cabinet. Such an expression will conduce to the clarification of a situation which has given rise to many undesirable issues in the past."

The Daily Mail in its editorial declared:

"We hope that Mr. Morrison's speech would be widely read by Americans and clear away all misunderstanding on their part."

Ironically, however, immediately after the Home Secretary's speech, Senator Albert Chandler and four other members of the United States Congress who had returned from a tour of the various fronts of the world, in a secret session of the Senate condemned the crafty methods of the British. According to a British dispatch, 80 members of the Senate met in this secret session yesterday and listened to the recommendation of their five colleagues just back from their tour.

Gist of Recommendation

The main point of the recommendation was that the United States Government should establish a clear and unmistakable foreign policy and give full guidance to its diplomats abroad in both diplomacy and economic policy. The following items were cited:

(1) The United States should reserve the right to hold the various airdromes it is building throughout

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British Look on While Famished Indians Beg for Scraps in Streets of Calcutta

Domei

SHONAN, October 6.—Heart-rending accounts of homeless Indians, wandering through the streets of Calcutta begging for food-scraps, were revealed in Reuter's latest reports on the famine in India.

Emaciated children, half-starved and grief-stricken mothers roaming the streets are now a common sight in Calcutta.

The middle class Indians, who are too proud to beg or go to soup kitchens, are slowly starving to death.

According to Reuter's correspondent, the famine was blamed on India's over-thick population. However it is pointed out that figures belie this explanation.

Sir Charles Cunningham, former Inspector-General of Police in Madras, in a letter to the London Times writes, "The famine in Bengal, with the resulting human suffering, has been allowed to develop without any proper counter-measures being taken."

It was pointed out that the main causes, such as faulty distribution and hoarding and profiteering were considerably aggravated by the mismanagement of the British officials. He added caustically, "the fact that India would be faced with a serious shortage of staple food, which could not be remedied, was known when we lost Burma. Since then, the responsible authorities have only been attempting, half-heartedly, to ease the situation which is rapidly deteriorating."

He concluded with the remark that the British people cannot hope to escape from their responsibility to posterity for what has happened.

NIPPON FORCES REPULSE POWERFUL ENEMY UNITS ATTACKING OTORISHIMA

Imperial Air Units Blast Enemy Near Finschhafen

Fires Are Started in Foe's Artillery Positions; 4 of Hostile Planes Blindly Bombing Haiphong Downed by Our Fighters

Domei

AT X X BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, October 8.—A Japanese air unit at 3:20 p.m. yesterday attacked an enemy land force position, anti-aircraft battery positions and landing place near Finschhafen on New Guinea Island.

Under the terrific thrust of the Japanese, two enemy light artillery positions and a heavy artillery position went up in flames. The attackers also bombed the soldiers' quarters and ammunition and provisions dumps near the landing place and inflicted severe damage on the enemy.

All the planes returned safely to their base.

Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

AT X X BASE, October 7.—Three P-40's were shot down, one P-38 unconfirmedly downed and one B-24 heavy bomber severely damaged by Imperial Air Units that intercepted an enemy bomber-fighter plane formation which attempted blind bombing on Haiphong between 4 and 5:40 p.m. Wednesday. The enemy formation consisted of 15 P-40's, nine B-24's and several P-38's.

All the Japanese planes returned safely, while the damage inflicted on Haiphong was negligible.

Raid on Ambon Foiled

Domei

AT X X BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, October 8.—Japanese ground batteries successfully repulsed another enemy raid on Ambon in Amboina Island on the night of October 6. No damage was incurred on our side.

Enemy Plane Downed

Domei

AT X X BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, October 8.—A Japanese fighter plane formation on the morning of October 5 shot down one Consolidated B-24 after a brief combat over Choiseul, north of Vella Lavella. No damage was suffered on our side.

Enemy Raids Frustrated

Domei

MACASSAR, October 8.—One enemy PB2Y "Flying Battleship" that came attacking Japanese positions at Pomara in Boni Bay on the night of October 1 was shot down by our ground batteries. Enemy raids on the same point of a large-type bomber on the night of October 3 and 5 were repulsed by our ground batteries. These were the first enemy raids on Pomara.

Island Bombed and Bombarded on October 6 and 7

COMBAT TAKES PLACE

U.S. Pacific Fleet Headquarters Says Rear-Admiral Montgomery in Command

Imperial Army and Navy Forces on the spot repulsed powerful enemy units which bombed and bombarded Otorishima (Wake Island) on October 6 and 7, it was disclosed in a communique issued by Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Friday.

The communique follows:

"Powerful enemy units came attacking Otorishima (Wake Island) on October 6 and 7. They bombed and bombarded the island. The Imperial Army and Naval Forces in that area repulsed the enemy after a combat."

Enemy Announces Attack

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 6.—A dispatch from Pearl Harbor reaching here says that the United States Pacific Fleet headquarters on October 6 made the following announcement:

"Powerful mobile units of the United States Pacific Fleet on October 5 bombed and bombarded the Japanese Garrison Forces and military establishments on Otorishima."

Commander Revealed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 7.—A Pearl Harbor dispatch received here says that Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, announced that the United States commander who led the units that attacked Otorishima on October 6 was Rear-Admiral Alfred Montgomery.

U.S. SENATOR SCORES FAKED WAR REPORTS

American Troops at Front Ired By Doctored News and Rigid Censors, Says Lodge

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 7.—Blasting the flood of wild war reports the United States Government has continued to release since Pearl Harbor, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., in Honolulu, today declared that the American officers and men at the front were "embittered against the rose-colored propaganda and censorship policies of the Government."

Lodge, who is on his way back to America from an inspection trip of the front, declared, "The American Government has continued to send out optimistic reports of the fighting on the Pacific front and has been exercising a rigid censorship policy but the officers and men at the front are bitter over this state of affairs. I intend to report to Congress the true state of things when I return to Washington. Unfounded optimism is too common in American newspaper reports, official announcements, radio comments and other reports."

To a reporter who took part in the operations in the Aleutians, Lodge asserted angrily, "Soon after the American forces landed on Attu the War Ministry released an official communique saying that the main strength of the Japanese Forces had been defeated. Actually, at that time, fighting had not yet started between the main bodies of the two forces, but numerous Americans had already been killed. What reaction did the officers and men on Attu who heard the radio broadcast of that communique show?"

"What is still worse," Lodge continued, "is that the news is twisted most when it concerns the front where the fighting is hardest and the casualties highest. It is natural for the officers and men to become bitter when the American radio announces that the Japanese have been defeated, that the American losses are negligible, and that the Japanese resistance is feeble, when actually the Americans are fighting a difficult fight. Hearing such completely false reports, it is natural for our fighting men to become angry."

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ENROLLMENT RISES IN SCHOOLS OF JAVA

Phenomenal Gains Seen This Year—Illiteracy Rate Doomed for Drastic Fall

Domei

DJAKARTA, October 8.—Education in Java has recently shown amazing progress due to the excellent management of the Japanese Military Administration and the burning will of the 50,000,000 people for the construction of New Java. The fact that the findings of the Education Board of the Department of the Interior show the enrollment rate of school-age children to have taken a remarkable rise in the year and a half since Java was cleared of the enemy reveals the state of progress among the native inhabitants and rise in their standard of living.

There is little change in the number of middle schools and higher schools and in the number of students enrolled when compared to the pre-war days, due to the fact that all Dutch schools have been abolished. The number of pupils enrolled in primary national schools and national schools, however, show a large increase. The number of these schools has decreased from the pre-war figure of 15,000 to 14,240 but in spite of that fact the enrollment has risen from the 1,774,000 before the war to 2,427,000 today, an increase of 653,000 pupils.

A particularly great increase is seen in the number of first-grade pupils, those for this year being about 1,200,000. This fact is attributable to the situation in Java, existing before the war, where, unlike in Japan where everyone starts school when he reaches his full seventh year, 14 and 15 year olds enter the first grade. These pupils entered first-grade this year and brought about the astounding increase.

To handle this increase, the Directorate-General of the Military Administration, this spring, effected a two-section teaching system and also has been at work constructing new buildings and schools as fast as it can and also to train more teachers. The enrollment rate of school-age children also has taken a rise. The rate in Djakarta Province, where the

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U.S. STILL CLAIMS EXTRALITY RIGHTS

Own Courts to Handle Cases in China

Domei

CANTON, October 6.—American soldiers charged with criminal offenses in China will be tried by American court-martial and not by Chungking courts, according to regulations issued by the Chungking regime on October 1.

This report, nullifying the much-propagandized cancellation of United States' extraterritorial rights in China was carried out in a note sent to Chungking following Japan's abolition of her extraterritorial rights in China, was revealed in a Chungking broadcast.

The promulgation of such regulations is also interpreted as a slap in Chiang Kai-shek's face because in his recent book, "China's Destiny," Chiang made much of the so-called Anglo-American withdrawal of extraterritorial rights as if the actions were due to his personal efforts and Chungking's resistance against Japan.

The regulation provides that criminally-charged American soldiers will be tried by Chungking courts only when so desired by the United States Government and the U.S. War Department. Chungking courts, however, can ask for reports of the courts-martial.

Cabinet Reshuffle

A Cabinet reshuffle took place Friday afternoon, when it was announced that State Minister Teiichi Suzuki and Communications Minister Ken Terashima resigned from their posts, that Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo concurrently assumed the portfolio of Commerce and Industry, that Railway Minister Yoshiaki Hatta concurrently assumed the portfolio of Communications, and that Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi was appointed State Minister. The investiture ceremony took place in the Imperial Palace the same day.

TAKASAGO MEN HELP TO BUILD AIRFIELDS

Heroic Fighting Spirit of Volunteer Corps in South Pacific Told

The Takasago Volunteer Corps, stationed somewhere in the South Pacific, is devoting itself to the construction of airfields, undaunted in spite of the twofold danger of enemy shells and tropical epidemics. The meritorious achievements of the members of the Corps were lately recognized by the commander of an XX Air Unit, it is reported by the Yomiuri-Hochi.

In XX month last year, the XX Takasago Volunteer Corps was dispatched to the South, charged with the mission of constructing an airfield. Determined to discharge their duties even at the cost of their lives, the men landed at XX on a certain day. From the day they landed, they were incessantly tormented by heavy rains. Their clothes were reduced to rags and their "jikatabi" (Japanese rubber-soled footwear) torn to pieces, but nothing could stop the work of these Takasago tribesmen. Day and night they labored, running about barefoot in the midst of enemy shells. One, Makoto Kitayama, was hit in the right shoulder and his right arm became useless, but he stuck to the spot and assisted by watching for enemy planes.

Another Osamu Yamada, continued his work, in spite of a raging malarial fever, till far into the night, and finally met death from an enemy bullet. His gallant death undoubtedly further strengthened the fighting spirit of his Corps.

The Corps was next ordered to proceed to a certain spot where malaria was rampant. Many of the members were attacked by high fever, but dauntlessly they proceeded with their task, determined to fight out their own fight to the last. Mikio Kusumoto, despite the condition of a wound in his back, discharged his duty as a commander and spurred his men on to further efforts. In spite of the fact that they were working under the worst of conditions, their working capacity was doubled and trebled.

Sometimes their trenches would be blasted in a second by enemy explosives, and many were the members who met a sudden death. However, the youths were unanimous in their declaration that it was the greatest honor they could conceive of to die for the cause of their nation. Although clearly silhouetted by the flare bombs released by enemy planes, they never stopped working, unflinchingly resolved to save even one can of gasoline, one box of ammunition, or one bag of rice, from the attacks of explosives

Axis Might Grows Firmer in All Areas

(Continued From Page 1)

as well as in other naval battles in European, African, East Asiatic and Pacific waters.

"The Axis forces are displaying their superior might in defensive as well as in offensive operations, as proven in the last two winter campaigns and this year's summer campaign on the Eastern Front. The current war is aimed more at exhausting the enemy strength which will lead to final collapse than at capturing territory.

"Recently, German forces conducted defensive mobile warfare, causing enormous losses to the Soviets while keeping their own damage at the minimum rate. This has caused the anti-Axis forces to realize the futility of reckless offensive operations.

Nerve Warfare Useless

"As a result, the enemy recently launched his characteristic nerve warfare against the German home front. However, enemy machinations which were successful in the first World War have proved useless this time to the German people, who have undergone political and military training during the 10-year period under the National Socialist Government.

"Then, the enemy started the killing of German women and children by long-range bombardment. This tactics, however, again proved unsuccessful as the home front of this country is as strong as the firing line of the Reich forces.

"The home front will fight on to the bitter end, for the German people know too well what sort of destiny will be theirs should they be defeated in the nerve warfare as was the case 25 years ago.

"We have now entered upon the fifth year of the war and still there lie many difficulties before us. At this juncture, we recall the words Frederick the Great uttered when the Seven Year War entered upon a decisive stage: 'Behold the strength lying hidden in the bodies of the Germans. The German people, with their might and discipline, will squarely compete with the Russians and all other enemy forces'."

2 Young Patriots Contributed to Creation Of National Anthem for Philippine Republic

Domei

MANILA, October 8.—Like the history of the Philippine flag the national anthem have for its background a people struggling for political emancipation and international recognition.

The music for the national anthem was composed by Julian Felipe, noted Filipino composer, while the verses were written much later by Jose Isaac Palma, young soldier-poet. These two minds worked independently of each other at different times and at different places but guided by the same national inspiration and lofty feeling of idealism.

On June 4, 1898, Julian Felipe went to Cavite to pay his respects and to vow loyalty to General Emilio Aguinaldo bringing a letter of recommendation from General Mariano Trias in whose home the musician's family stayed in Malabon. Upon learning, through the letter, that Felipe was an accomplished pianist, Aguinaldo requested him to play a hymn composed by a Filipino and which the general had brought back from Hongkong. Although the music was excellent there was something missing. Actually Aguinaldo wanted a national march, serious and at the same time majestic, so he requested Felipe to compose one. The young composer immediately accepted the task.

On June 11 Felipe called on General Aguinaldo bringing with him the rough draft of the march. The general, who was in conference with other revolutionary leaders discussing pressing matters, suspended their deliberations to hear and pass judgment on the composition. After playing the march on the piano several times, the music was officially adopted as "Marcha Nacional Filipina." On the following day, June 12, 1898, the national anthem was played for the first time by the San Francisco Demalabon Band during the proclamation of Philippine Independence and the ceremony of the unfurling of the Philippine Flag. Its inspiring melody swept the crowd off its feet but, for sometime, the anthem remained without words.

Towards the end of August 1898, a young soldier-poet and member of the Andre Bonifacios Katipunan (National Revolutionary Organization), Jose Palma, wrote a lyric in Spanish entitled "Filipinas" which became the words of the new anthem. Later, these words were translated into English of which there are two existent versions and also into Tagalog by Ildefonso Santos. However, as the old Tagalog translation lacks the true spirit of the anthem, a new version in Tagalog was prepared and completed by the National Language Institute which was substantially inspired by the original in Spanish by Jose Palma.

The only change is found in the last verse where the new version expresses in more direct and positive manner the actuality of Philippine national freedom. By decree of the Preparatory Committee for Philippine Independence, the version, prepared by the National Language Institute, was adopted as the official words for the new Philippine national anthem.

Britisher Suggests Acceptance of Rice Offered to Bengal

Domei

LISBON, October 7.—Responding to the kind offer of Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma Ba Maw as well as of Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian Independence League, to provide rice to Bengal residents, now in the clutches of a dreadful famine, Lord Strabolgi of the British Labor Party opined that the British Government should accept the offer, according to reports from London.

Washington Shaken By Recall of Espil

(Continued From Page 1)

the Argentine Government against the recall of American Ambassador to Buenos Aires, Norman Armor, effected early in August.

In this connection, it is noteworthy that whereas Argentina's economic relationship with Britain has been tightened since the conclusion of an economic agreement, that with the United States has been disrupted nearly completely.

As pro-American sentiment is at present gradually cooling down in South American countries due to the dwindling supply of American goods shipped to them caused by shortage of bottoms, Argentina's independent attitude toward the Colossus of the North will exert much influence upon these other Latin American countries in the future and this fact is obviously a source of headache to the United States.

Curtin Calls Conference

Domei

LISBON, October 7.—Premier John Curtin of Australia, for the first time since the general election called a military conference in Canberra today and discussed the Pacific warfare, according to a Canberra dispatch.

FUNERAL SERVICES HELD FOR NAVAL WAR HEROES

Attended by Vice-Admiral Marquis Komatsu and Proxy of Admiral Shimada

A joint funeral for the late Rear-Admiral Sukeichi Yamazaki and other naval heroes who have died in action in the War of Greater East Asia was held at 10 p.m. Friday at Saseho under the sponsorship of the Saseho Naval Station, reports Domei.

The function was attended by Vice-Admiral Marquis Teruhisa Komatsu, Commander-in-Chief of the Saseho Naval Station, the proxy of Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, bereaved family members of the fallen heroes and many representatives of the official and civilian circles concerned.

Enrollment Rises In Schools of Java

(Continued From Page 1)

standard was low before the war, has risen from nine per cent to 14 per cent. In central Java, where the rate was from 30 to 50 per cent, it has jumped 50 per cent and in eastern Java, Surabaya is lowest with 30 per cent. The average enrollment rate in eastern Java is 40-50 per cent, with that of Kediri Province being 83 per cent, and Patei Province, 88 per cent—both nearly twice that of the pre-war enrollment. Progressing at this rate, the 92.3 per cent illiteracy of the native inhabitants is expected to decrease rapidly.

Kaiser Turns Plane Builder

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 7.—Henry J. Kaiser, well-known American shipbuilder recently purchased the Brewster Aircraft Company and was formally installed as its president, according to a New York dispatch.

AMERICAN LAUDS TREATMENT IN P.I.

(Continued from Page 1)

tive power of the United States, Cronin said that any nation's potential productive power was amazing. He stated that America under-estimated the productive power of Japan as well as of Germany. "After all, production is built on the ability to work and to not be afraid to work," Cronin declared.

With regard to what he expects to do after his return to the United States, Cronin said, "I've been in service with the Associated Press for 25 years. When I return, my Philippines assignment will be ended. I hope to receive a leave of absence for a year or a year and a half so that I can take things easy at my home in Ingram, Pennsylvania.

Cronin and his wife were among the repatriates who boarded the Teia Maru at North San Fernando.

Thomas Irwin Chapman who with Mrs. Chapman and their two children, Doreen and Jack, were also among the repatriates leaving the Philippines aboard the Teia Maru, expressed gratitude to the Japanese authorities for the kind treatment. Chapman, who is 72 years old, during the interview at his modest home at San Tamesa said, "when we were told to leave, we didn't know what to say. In a way, I've come to love Manila having been here more than 20 years. And the Japanese have been very good to us." Mrs. Chapman admitted that she didn't exactly want to leave but asserted, "I think it best that we do and it will probably do the children good to return."

Queried whether the United States was not responsible for the political and economic conditions in the Philippines, Chapman replied in the affirmative.

Chapman is a long-time resident in East Asia, having arrived in Yokohama in July, 1900, and shortly afterward taught English at Keio University and the Tokyo Higher Commercial School. In the fall of 1912, he drifted to Manila where he and his family stayed until the outbreak of the war. Asked what he would do after returning to the United States, Chapman asserted, "I don't know. I've been away so long, I feel lost. We have been very fortunate because we were allowed to live as we please. In fact, it feels funny not having stayed at the internment camp when we were enemy nationals."

He added, "During our period of protective custody, the Japanese military authorities paid us occasional visits and inquired about our health and extended every facility possible. Even the children who were placed in the internment camp were released following the occupation of Manila and we are one happy family." Chapman concluded with the words, "Our treatment was excellent."

Yokohama Indians Donate

On behalf of the Indian community of Yokohama, D. I. Mahtani, chairman of the India Independence League of Yokohama presented a a contribution of ¥1500 to the foreign section of Kanagawa Prefecture toward the fund for war wounded soldiers and bereaved families. Besides a sum of ¥200 was donated through the local City Office authorities, as charity toward blind and deaf institutions.

P.I. Protestants United

Domei

MANILA, October 8.—The amalgamation of all the Protestant Churches in the Philippines under the banner of the Federation of the Philippine Evangelical Churches will be proclaimed when the Federation celebrates the first anniversary of its founding for three days from October 10 to 12.

All-Malai Press Men Attend Bukit Timah And Shonan Shrine

Domei

SHONAN, October 7.—Delegates to the all-Malai Press Conference this morning paid homage at the Bukit Timah War Memorial and at the Shonan Shrine. At the Bukit Timah War Memorial the press members were shown how the actual landing on Singapore was carried out. Visits were also made to the Shonan Broadcasting Station, to the general office of the Domei News Agency and other places of interest. The conference concluded tonight with a dinner party given by the Shonan Press Association.

Isono Extends Felicitations To P.I. People

(Continued From Page 1)

made against its passage. Even after it was enacted into law and the Philippines entered upon a ten-year transition period as a commonwealth, American opinion was not consistent with that promise. Opinion grew in favor of retaining the Philippines for the sake of securing American imperialistic and military interest in East Asia and before a few years elapsed the likelihood of the Act being repudiated became stronger and stronger.

Economic Bondage Seen

But whatever the growth of American opinion against independence, it was clear enough that even had the Philippines attained her independence in 1946 she would still have been held in economic bondage to the United States and the Filipinos would have been prevented from standing on their own feet. In short, by the independence which was to be granted by the American master, the Philippines would have been unable to do anything independently; it would have been only a nominal independence with the Filipinos still tied to Uncle Sam's apron strings.

"The American people, should they be completely informed of the real developments, would find much cause for reflection as to what caused the American President and some Congressmen to take recourse to the desperate last moment attempt in covering up the disgrace of withholding independence for so long and even if granted would have been hamstrung with reservations and restriction."

Soviet Losses Since Summer Are Very Huge

(Continued From Page 1)

the time being. It is being generally held that the serious crisis on the Eastern Front has gone.

203 Soviet Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, October 7.—During the six days from October 1 to 6, German air forces in the Eastern Front shot down 203 Soviet planes, German military authorities disclosed today.

New Highway Opened

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 7.—With the completion of the highway connecting Mexico and Costa Rica today, the opening ceremony is scheduled to be held on October 31, it was announced by the Pan-American Highway Commission, according to Washington reports. The highway connecting the United States and Panama, 3,300 miles in length has been completed except the 650-mile stretch between Costa Rica and Panama, it is further reported.

CUSTOMS RESEARCH BODY IN JAVA IS DISSOLVED

Committee Was Mainly Active In Promoting Health and Welfare of People

Domei

DJAKARTA, October 7.—The research committee, delving into Javanese customs and habits, has been dissolved as the majority of the members have been incorporated in the newly established Central Council Consulative Body of the local military administration.

It will be recalled that the committee was established in November last year since which time it has been actively studying means for improving the welfare of people in all walks of life.

Seven Japanese and ten leading native inhabitants, including Ir Soekarno, Chairman of the Poetera, comprised the committee which was divided into two sub-committees, namely, one for welfare and another for survey. With meetings held three times a month, the committee gathered important data which will be of valuable assistance to the local military administration.

Inherent Feud Of Britain, U.S. Crops Up Again

(Continued from Page 1)

the world even after the war.

(2) Negotiations should be opened with Britain for the supply of oil to the anti-Axis armies.

(3) The relief and restoration work in the occupied territories should be made the task of military officers and not of civil officials.

(4) As the various existing institutions for gathering information abroad are inefficient, investigations should be made into their activities.

Senator Chandler and other members of the Senate are said to have presented this recommendation on the basis of their finding that in spite of the brisk activity being shown by the British diplomats, commercial attaches and propaganda machinery abroad, the members of the same services of the United States are betraying utter incompetence, so that the war efforts of the United States are being almost entirely disregarded.

In the present circumstances it seems that the Senators fear that the airdromes which the United States has built at so much pains and expense will eventually pass under the control of Britain.

BRITISH WARSHIPS DAMAGED

Cruiser and Two Gunboats Enter Gibraltar for Repairs

Domei

LISBON, October 7.—One British cruiser, gunboats 306 and 823 and one large American merchantman, which were all severely damaged limped into Gilbraltar last night for repairs, and many wounded crew members were landed, it is disclosed in reports from La Linea. It is further reported that two battleships of the George V class, one cruiser and eight destroyers also entered the naval station the same day from the Mediterranean direction while three carriers and six destroyers left the port.

War Dead Families In Manchou Leave For Yasukuni Rites

Domei

HSINKING, October 8.—Of the 38 bereaved family members in Manchoukuo of the fallen heroes to be enshrined at the forthcoming Extraordinary Grand Autumn Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine, 11 residents in the northern part of the country left here for Tokyo today at 8:35 a.m. The party will be joined by other war-bereaved members from southern Manchoukuo, North China, Kwantung Leased Territory and Chosen.

MOP-UP RESULTS GIVEN FOR N. CHINA

Foe Bodies Left Behind Total 2,577

Domei

TSINGTAO, October 6.—Composite war results obtained around the eastern and southern mountain areas scored by the Japanese X X Unit in Shantung Province during September is reported as follows:

Fifty-three battles were waged against 9,402 enemy troops. During the course of the campaigns, the enemy left behind 2,577 dead bodies, while 426 were taken prisoner.

War trophies captured included 1,427 rifles and 13,110 rounds of ammunition, 55 pistols and 274 rounds of ammunition.

Blasted establishments included 11 provision depots, two ordinance stores, three cotton factories and three warehouses.

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  Gamagori Hotel
GIHU
  Nagaragawa Hotel
GORA (Hakone)
  Gora Hotel
HUZI (FUJI)
  FIVE LAKES
  *Huzi (Fuji) New Grand Hotel (Lake Yamanaka)
  Huzi (Fuji) View Hotel (Lake Kawaguti)
HUKUOKA
  Kyosintei Hotel
KAMAKURA
  Kamakura Kaihin Hotel
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KARUIZAWA
  *Manpei Hotel
  *Mikasa Hotel
KOSIEN (Midway between Osaka and Kobe)
  Kosien Hotel
KOBE
  Hotel Rokko House
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MATUSIMA
  *Park Hotel
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  Huziya (Fujiya) Hotel
MIYAZIMA
  Miyazima Hotel
MOGI (Near Nagasaki)
  Beach Hotel
NAGASAKI
  Hotel New Nagasaki
NAGOYA
  Daiiti Hotel
  Manpei Hotel
  Nagoya Hotel
  Nagoya Kanko Hotel
NARA
  Nara Hotel
NIKKO
  Nikko Kanaya Hotel
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  Noboribetu Grand Hotel
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  Ikkakuro Hotel
OSAKA
  Hotel New Osaka
OTARU
  Ettyuya Hotel
  Hokkai Hotel
OTU (Lake Biwa)
  Biwako Hotel
SAPPORO (Hokkaido)
  Sapporo Grand Hotel
SIGA KOGEN (Nagano)
  Hotel Siga Heights
SIMONOSEKI
  Sanyo Hotel
SIZUURA (Near Numazu)
  Sizuura Hotel
TAKARAZUKA (Near Kobe)
  Takarazuka Hotel
TOKYO
  Daiiti Hotel
  Marunouti Hotel
  Omori Hotel
  Sanno Hotel
  Teikoku (Imperial) Hotel
  Tokyo Tetudo Hotel
  Yasima Hotel
TYUZENZI (CHUZENJI) LAKE (Nikko)
  Lakeside Hotel
  *Nikko Kanko Hotel
UNZEN
  Kyusyu Hotel
  Midoriya Hotel
  Sinyu Hotel
  Unzen Hotel
  Unzen Kanko Hotel
  Yumei Hotel
YOKOHAMA
  Hotel New Grand
IN TAIWAN (Formosa)
TAIHOKU
  Taihoku Tetudo Hotel
IN TYOSEN
HEIZYO
  Heizyo Tetudo Hotel
HUSAN
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KEIZYO
  Hanto Hotel
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BOTANKO
  Yamato Hotel
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  Yamato Hotel
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  Yamato Hotel
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  Yamato Hotel
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P.I. MUST RESTORE SPIRIT OF ASIATICS

Should Liquidate Moral Reliance on Things American When Free, Homma Says

The people of the Philippines, upon being granted independence, should completely liquidate their moral reliance on things American and return to their pure spirit of Asia, Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Philippines, commented, on hearing the news that the new Constitution of the forthcoming Philippine Republic had been drafted and made public to be promulgated on October 14, when interviewed at his residence in Koishikawa Thursday.

Expressing joy over the impending birth of a new nation, Lieutenant-General Homma said:

"It is a matter for rejoicing that the Philippines is to be granted independence on October 14 after four centuries of foreign rule. The 18,000,000 people of the Islands must now be shouting with joy over the glory that is to come to them. Especially, the comrades of those patriots who had fallen that the Philippines may be freed from foreign yoke must be deeply impressed by the amazing swiftness with which the independence that was promised them at the very outset of the War of Greater East Asia is to be accorded them. It is coming to them far quicker than they had ever dared to hope. They must now be fully cognizant of the ideal on which our country was founded, to let every nation find its proper place in the sun.

Must Realize Spirit

"At the same time they must realize that the spirit in which Japan granted them independence is that they should return to Asiatic ways as becomes inhabitants of East Asia. Unless this reutrn to the pure East Asiatic spirit is accomplished, they cannot form a powerful link in the chain of Co-Prosperity nations. It is also of the utmost importance that we should win the War of Greater East Asia. They must not stint their cooperation toward that splendid goal.

"Conditions in the Philippines may not, perhaps, be the same as in other regions of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The Filipinos have in their religious life, pursued what is nearer the Occident than Asia and they are rather ideologically akin to Europeans or Americans than Asiatics. Also they have received what education they have from Americans and the level of their civilization has been raised to some extent under American influence.

Two Facts Noted

"These two facts in the Philippines, religion and education, it is thought, will bring up various problems of considerable difficulty but it will not be possible to complete the great work of Philippine independence if such difficulties cannot be overcome. Religious freedom, of course, must be permitted so nothing should be said against Christianity itself, but there is the necessity of revising the standard of the people's way of thinking and looking at things, and making it an Oriental one, originally Filipino. In other words, the Filipinos must make their independence the chance to come back to being true Asiatics and cooperate with all their strength for complete victory in the war.

"In conclusion, there is one more thing I would like to say. That is, that although as I have said before, there are points which require watchfulness concerning the future of the Philippines, looking at the general situation it is found that the Filipinos trust Japan and are driving forward for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. We must come straight out and recognize this. For example, considering the problem of peace and order; when we consider that even in Manchoukuo, which was built up with the utmost speed, there were more than 200,000 bandits immediately after the Manchurian Incident, the disturbing elements which existed during the time I was in the Philippines were nothing. The fact that a new, independent Philippines is to be born without two years having gone by since the start of the War of Greater East Asia shows how fast and powerful Philippine rebirth was. I am struck by the contrast between the past and present."

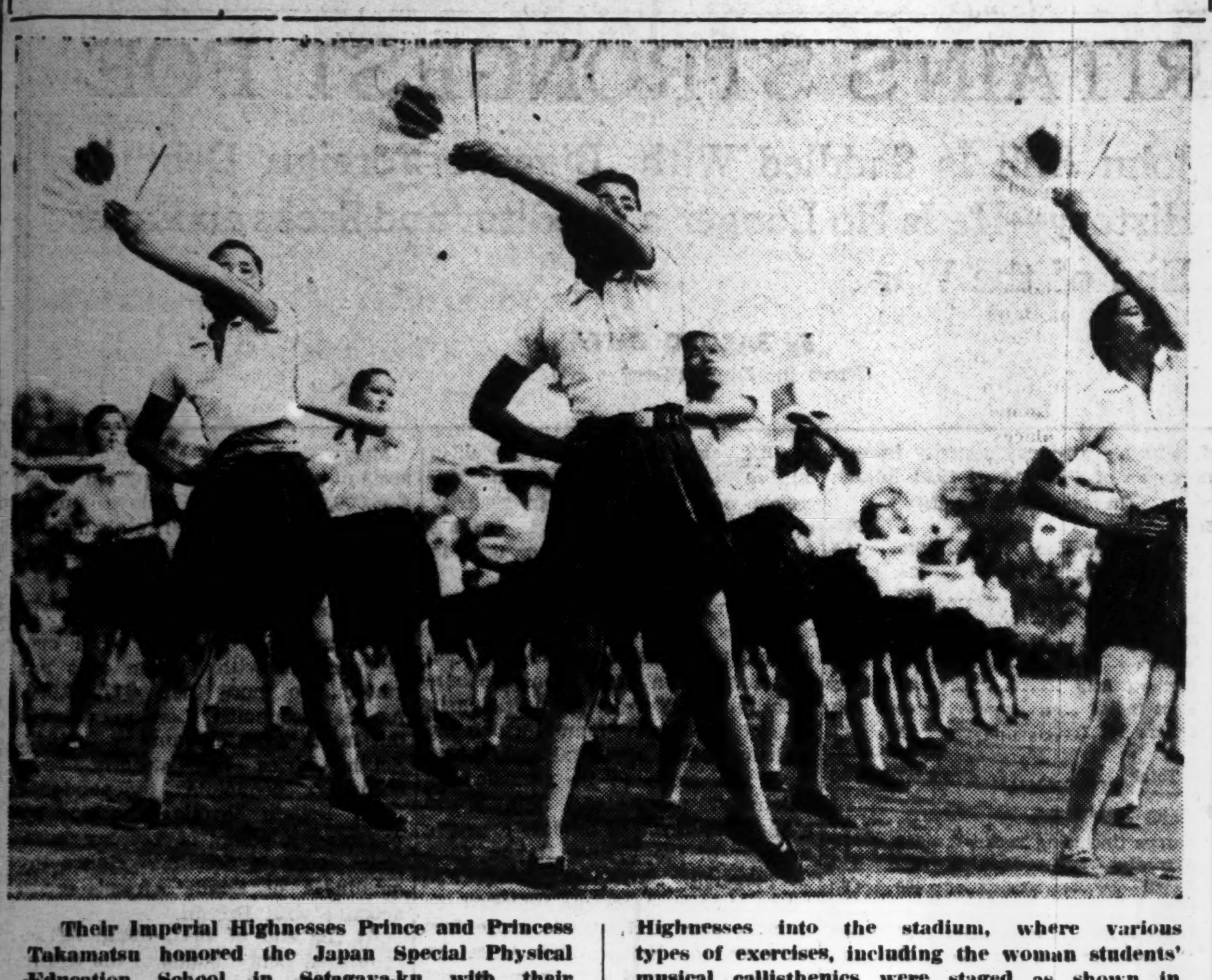
SEASON'S 1ST HOCKEY GAME

German Team Will Meet Keio O.B. Eleven at Hiyoshi Sunday

The first hockey game of the season will be played this Sunday at 10:30 a.m., at the Hiyoshi grounds when the German hockey players will meet the Keio O.B. eleven.

The following players are asked to turn out: Messrs Meisinger, Bellstedt, Dohm (captain), Fehlen, Wilsing, Bergman, Pieper, E. Levedag, Pekrun, I. G. Schuette, Sonnenschein, Referee: Glombik.

Musical Callisthenics



Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Takamatsu honored the Japan Special Physical Education School in Setagaya-ku with their presence on Friday. Count Yoshinori Futara, Principal of the school, ushered Their Imperial Highnesses into the stadium, where various types of exercises, including the woman students' musical callisthenics were staged as shown in above photo.

LAWYER LAUREL

By Arrangement with the Asahi
Special to the Nippon Times

(VI) — *By Ki Kimura*

After his visitor left, Dr. Laurel went straight to his office in a building owned by a Chinese named Chu Yun-ying in Escolta Street and looked through the Compendium of Laws. One of the regulations contained therein stated that the owner of any foreign boat that accidentally drifted into Philippine harbors must report its entry within 24 hours. Unfortunately the owner of the Hosho Maru had failed to make such a report.

During the course of the judicial examination, the superintendent of customs had asked the captain of the Hosho Maru, "Why didn't you report to the Filipino authorities of your entry into Salomague harbor?" to which Mr. Okamoto had replied, "I could not understand the dialect of the people, and moreover I did not know that such a law existed."

Naturally the owner's ignorance of the law could not be used in extenuation of his conduct but the fact that the boat had been seized within 13 hours after its forced entry into Salomague harbor, and not after the lapse of 24 hours as stipulated by law, could be considered an offense on the part of the Filipino customs officers. From this the argument might be advanced that the owner of the boat could have taken the necessary procedure had he been given the full 24 hours. "Surely, I can utilize this point to our advantage," remarked Dr. Laurel hopefully and to himself.

Another regulation specified that any boat entering a harbor which was closed to foreign shipping, was subjected to a fine of not more than 1,000 pesos unless it could be proved that the boat had been struck by a storm or accidentally washed ashore. In view of this the confiscation of the Hosho Maru was definitely illegal and the officers had no right to fine foreign boats which had taken refuge in forbidden ports due to storms.

Dr. Laurel next made certain of the weather on the day the Hosho Maru had drifted into Salomague harbor. According to a report from the observatory, the velocity of the northeasterly wind around Pratas in the China Sea on February 12 was seven and six on the following day.

A merchantman, the "Shante," which lay at anchor in North China waters, reported that the velocity of the wind on that day was six.

Another boat reported that it was eight on the 12th and nine on the following day.

According to the report released by the "Empress of Japan," which had left Manila on the 12th for Hongkong, the force of the wind on the evening of the 13th was nine.

Anemometry was first defined by Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort in 1805 by which air speed was measured as follows:

At force O, it is calm and windless; at force 1, it is still quiet; between forces 2 and 6 there is a breeze; from forces 7 to 10 there is a gale; at force 11 there is a storm and at force 12 there is a hurricane. According to this the Hosho Maru had certainly met a gale.

The Hosho Maru, being an old boat, undoubtedly could not withstand such a gale, this fact being attested to by the discussion which took place between the judge and the Superintendent of Customs. Upon being asked why he had not brought the boat as far as Manila, the latter had replied that it was impossible to navigate a decrepit boat such as the Hosho Maru in rolling waters. Thus, the Superintendent had unconsciously justified the sudden entry of the Hosho Maru into Salomague while at the same time the absurdity of his treatment of the Japanese crew was proved. With a red pencil Dr. Laurel marked these points.

That the Hosho Maru was really struck by a storm while fishing, and that it was far too decrepit a boat to brave the raging waters back to the harbor in Taiwan, was verified.

One question still remained: 'Why should the boat have drifted into Salomague harbor and not into any other?" Dr. Laurel went over the matter in his mind as to how to prove the inevitability of the boat's movement.

According to the report of the observatory in Vigan, the velocity of the wind was force 3 on the 12th and force 4 on the 13th, attesting to the calmness of the waters around Vigan. The east coast of Luzon Island is protected by mountain ranges which check the advance of winds from the Pacific to the China Sea and consequently the harbors on the west side of the Island maintain a calm even during winter when the sea is apt to be rough and stormy.

It might be mentioned here that the Japanese Expeditionary Forces, at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, landed on Vigan in awareness of the comparatively calm in the vicinity of the bay.

Salomague Island, which is situated only 12 miles from Vigan, was a natural shelter to boats on windy days, and therefore it was not extraordinary that the Hosho Maru had sought shelter in the lee of this island.

"This is getting interesting. Things are turning out splendidly," thought Dr. Laurel. He might have to refer to International Law in order to make certain of some of the particulars, but otherwise everything had worked out well so far.

A couple of days elapsed when Mr. Yamataka breathlessly dashed into Dr. Laurel's office, saying, "Dr. Laurel, I have uncovered reliable proof which will help you when you plead for an appeal of the verdict."

(To Be Continued)

U.S. Drafts Illiterates

LISBON.—Though they were previously rejected by the American army, measures now are being taken in the United States to conscript illiterates, says a message from Washington. Those, applying for permission to join the army are given 17 simple questions, which they have to answer correctly.

BRITAIN'S NEGLECT IN INDIA IS FLAYED

Daily Mail Scribe Blames Home Government for Sad State Of Affairs in Colony

LISBON.—Bitterly flaying the shameless neglect of India by the British Government, Graham Stanford, India correspondent of the Daily Mail, declared that, though the fall of Singapore and Burma had been a severe blow to British prestige in East Asia, the British authorities were doing nothing at all to make up for this loss of "face" by exerting greater efforts in the administration of India.

The principal blame for the present sad state of affairs in India, the correspondent asserted, must be placed at the doorstep of the Ministry of Colonies. Even such officials in India who were honestly interested in their work eventually became discouraged by the indifference displayed by the Home Government and adopted a laissez-faire attitude toward developments in the Indian colony.

No efforts at all had been made by the British to build up the road system in India. Moreover, the problem of improving health conditions, furthering education and raising the standard of living of the 400,000,000 Indians did not seem to interest the British Government in the least, the Daily Mail correspondent complained.

The British had, however, not only displayed absolute inefficiency in India alone. While passing through Freetown and Sierra Leone, he had observed similar evidences of maladministration, the correspondent continued. The terrible stench resulting from the faulty canalization system in these places had made him physically sick. Among other things, he saw scores of natives washing their feet in gasoline, which was pouring out of barrels that had not been soldered properly. The wharves and dockyards of Freetown presented the most sorry spectacle of all, the correspondent declared.

He had submitted reports of the terrible conditions existing in the British colonies to responsible quarters in London, while spending a recent holiday in England, but the indifference with which his alarming accounts were treated had shocked him, the correspondent concluded.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION OF P.I. COMPLETED

Aim, Ideal of New Republic Clearly Set Out Reflecting Will of the People

Domei

MANILA, October 7.—The work on the constitution of the coming Republic of the Philippines, had been undertaken by the Constitution Drafting Committee of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence. Since June, the Committee, with Dr. Jose P. Laurel at its head, had been carefully finishing the draft making it one which reflects the will of the people, and on Sunday the draft was finally completely.

On the following day, Monday, the draft was presented to the members of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence and passed unanimously. Before 3,000 citizens the members of the Commission signed their names, bringing the work on the draft to a close. On Wednesday and Thursday a special meeting of representatives from throughout the Philippines was held, where the draft of the constitution was read and approved. In this way was established the draft of the constitution of the Philippines now starting out on its way as an independent nation, a pillar of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and a nation who will play an important part in the construction of a New Order in the World. The announcement of the draft was made on Thursday.

The constitution of the Republic of the Philippines begins with a prelude which sets forth the fundamental spirit of the constitution followed by 12 articles and 88 paragraphs. It testifies that the new Philippines will be a republic, that its name will be the Republic of the Philippines, and that its government will be one which "will contribute to a new world order based on peace, freedom, and morals." Thus the new Philippines' national character has been clearly established.

It also makes it clear that the highest ideal of the nation, as a complete member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be to build a world order, based on morals. The unique characteristics of the constitution are, firstly, that stress is laid on administration, with the president as the one responsible, the independence of the administration as distinct from the legislature and judicature but with the administration always regarded as the central body. Because of this, the unicameral system is used, and the administration, legislature and judicature set down in that order while the duty of the people is also emphasized. Consequently the political setup is simple but powerful.

The second unique feature is that it recognizes the present development and use of natural resources and that it sets forth that those be overhauled after the War of Greater East Asia is over. Thus, with the concerted wish for freedom, held by the 18,000,000 people of the Philippines and with the praiseworthy ideal of contributing to the construction of a New Order as its basic policy, the aims and ideals of the new nation were revealed to the whole world.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

October 6

Only local fighting activity is reported from the northern part of the Taman peninsula. The enemy group that had landed west of the Kuban estuary was annihilated in embittered hand to hand fighting. On the middle Dnieper all enemy attacks were frustrated. In own counterattacks the Soviet bridgeheads were further narrowed. On both sides of the Pripet estuary hard battles are continuing. South of Gomel and west of Smolensk repeated enemy attacks were frustrated.

At several points on the southern Italian front the enemy in the strength of companies and battalions rushing against our rearguards was everywhere repulsed suffering losses. The fighting against the enemy forces which had landed at Termoli is still going on.

Fast German bombers effectively attacked enemy tank and vehicle concentrations sinking three large landing craft totalling more than 5,000 gross register tons.

In the course of the mopping up operations in Istria numerous prisoners and extensive booty were taken. Moreover, the partisans suffered heaviest casualties.

In the already reported attack against an enemy convoy off the North African coast Luftwaffe formations scored bomb and torpedo hits on a total of 16 enemy ships aggregating 130,000 gross register tons, according to final reports. Most of the ships may be assumed as destroyed. Strong Luftwaffe formations raided an enemy base in the eastern Mediterranean setting fire to a medium sized enemy freighter in the Aegean Sea.

Yesterday the enemy lost 21 planes, mostly heavy four-engined bombers, over the Mediterranean area and over the occupied western territories. An SS-Storm brigade particularly distinguished itself in the fighting on Corsica island.

Harriman's Choice Approved

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 6.—The appointment of William Averell Harriman as United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union by President Franklin Roosevelt was formally approved unanimously by the Senate today, according to dispatches from Washington.

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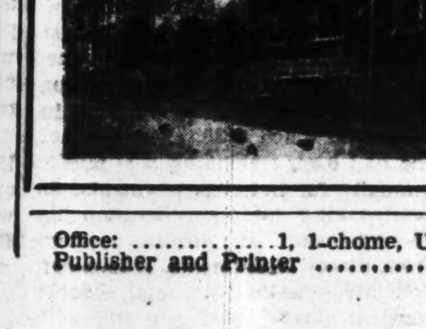

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1943

The Cost of War

A storm of opposition has apparently greeted the latest wartime tax increase proposal of the United States Government. Although details are still lacking, it seems that Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau's plan for a $10,500,000,000 annual increase in wartime taxes is due for heavy sledding in Congress. With members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives bitterly assailing every feature of the tax bill during the first day of formal hearings, with even the usually strongly pro-Administration chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Robert L. Doughton, strongly criticizing the new measure, there is a likelihood that the bill will never reach the floor of the House for general consideration.

Providing for substantial increases in the corporation tax, the consumption tax on beverages, tobacco, travel, and other supposed luxuries, the tax on real estate, and providing for a painful lowering of the exemption level for the income tax, the new government measure hits the pocketbooks of the American taxpayers harder than they have ever been hit before. The cost of the war is something which the American public is apparently not willing to face realistically even though the Americans were generally complacent enough when they allowed their government to drag them into a needless war.

One cannot eat one's cake and have it too; and the American public should not expect to engage in the greatest war in history and escape its cost. Whatever may be the fate of this particular tax bill, the American public will learn that they must continue to make heavier and heavier sacrifices in both money and blood as long as they indulge in the luxury of fighting unnecessary battles all over the face of the globe.

While the Americans are thus rebelling against the necessity of pouring out their treasure and their lives, they might well reflect on the advantage all this is going to yield them in the end. What will they have to show for their unprecedented sacrifices? True, the oil trusts may hope to pick up rich concessions in Iran and Iraq. The Dutch may hope to get back their former possessions in the East Indies, sixty times larger than their homeland and a thousand times richer. The British may hope to get back their East Asiatic outposts and strengthen their slipping grasp on their Indian treasure-trove.

But for these things thousands of American boys will have to die in the jungles of New Guinea or drown in the shark-infested waters of the Solomons as thousands have already died or drowned. Billions of American dollars will have to be poured down the drain pipe as billions have already been poured away. And the end is far from being in sight, as the real fighting has but just started.

A bankrupt United States, already severely strained by the wasteful New Deal squandering, forced to finance its own and its allies' prodigious war costs; its profitable industries disrupted and the needs of its own citizens shelved to provide the engines of destruction to be shoveled into the gaping maws of Mars; its dwindling manpower taken from productive labor to be strewn as corpses in the four corners of the earth; its vaunted democracy abandoned to the whims of a demagogic dictator who waxes ever more powerful on the supposed necessity of wartime authority—these are the fruits of war for the United States.

Congress may balk at the stupendous tax burden of the latest Morgenthau bill, but it is only a trifling fraction of the cost which the American public will have to bear for the meaningless debauchery of war which their government has foisted upon them.

Lin Yu-tang's Awakening

America's propaganda mills must have been considerably ruffled when Lin Yu-tang, the famous Chinese philosopher hitherto widely acclaimed for the pro-American tenor of his works, changed his tune completely and wrote a scathing indictment of Britain and America's far-reaching policies and far from disinterested schemes in China in his latest book "Between Tears and Laughter."

In reviewing this book the New York Times goes so far as to say of this Chinese writer, for whom no American praise was too fulsome while his pen echoed America's pernicious propaganda themes against Japan: "Lin Yu-tang must have gone crazy." Unable to refute his assertions, name-calling is all the flabbergasted American reviewer can offer in a puerile attempt to discount Lin Yutang's open disclosure of America's true war aims in Asia and his plainly stated conviction that Britain and the United States are fighting with the sole object of world conquest.

To the American public, however, still floundering in unenlightened confusion as to the basic motives underlying the deliberate Rooseveltian provocations which finally thrust prosperous, unmenaced America into war, it must have been a decided shock to have America's monstrous war objective blurted out in their very midst by one they had smugly looked upon as a meek recipient of American bounty and as a safe propaganda tool. Certainly his past writings had done nothing to prepare them for the present candid comments from his pen.

The contemptuous disregard with which Chungking's appeals for more effective Lend-Lease aid have recently been treated, the shady deals connected with the supply of limited numbers of American planes for Chungking, and the fact that Chungking is totally ignored in planning Pacific strategy, all bitterly deplored by Lin Yu-tang, are among the factors which have driven him to the conclusion, long since reached by the majority of his compatriots, that any hope of China's gaining equal treatment from America, until China is strong enough to demand it, is the purest chimera.

His truism that Asia under the control of the West is miserable will certainly be no news to the long-suffering peoples of Chungking and India still ground down under that oppressive control. Indeed the Chinese under Anglo-American puppet rule in Chungking must be more than aware that the appalling misery now encompassing them cannot end until they cast off the shackles forged in the name of Lend-Lease aid, and stand once more erect to cooperate with Japan, independent China and the other free nations of this sphere for the resurrection of a liberated Asia. They must be aware of the humiliation of continuing in the ludicrous posture of humbly soliciting America's dangerously deceptive "aid," to permit them to continue a fratricidal war solely designed to perpetuate their country's subjection to America.

The magnanimity of Japan's true policies toward China, manifest in the tangible fact of China's emergence as a sovereign nation freed from unequal treaties and humiliating foreign concessions, may have contributed to Lin Yutang's awakening. America's scornful omission of Chungking from her counsels at Casablanca and elsewere seems finally to have convinced him that America is out only to further her interests in China at Chungking's expense. Whatever the cause, however, when this once pro-American Chinese writer states that if the object of the present war is the domination of Asia by the West, Americans must realize that the Japanese and Chinese have arms and can fight just like them, he has obviously come to recognize the imperative necessity of effective Sino-Japanese cooperation. He must also have drawn the inescapable inference that past Anglo-American efforts to obstruct Sino-Japanese cooperation and prevent a peaceful settlement of the China Affair were but part of their scheme to dominate Asia by setting an American-controlled China against Japan.

America lionized Lin Yu-tang when his words chimed with their own propagandists' themes. Now that he has taken his courage into his hands and told America the obvious truths that China does not want Western interference, that if there were no such Anglo-Saxon interference the future of Asia would be simple and plain, and further that not until the Anglo-Saxons fall will there be peace on earth, "crazy" is the least of the epithets he can expect from his earlier American admirers.

Let him take heart however and turn from the bitter laughter and tears of disillusionment, between which his book was written, to the radiant smile of hope. There must be many in Chungking now fully alive to the fact that they have been tricked into pledging their independence for a trickle of aid in a lost cause solely for America's benefit, on whom his words will not be lost. It can only be a question of time before these gentlemen repudiate their unnatural ties with America, sever their traitorous connection with this proven enemy of their country, and regaining their freedom from Western dictates, unite with independent China under Nanking to bring about the fall of the Anglo-Saxon without which, as Lin Yu-tang truly says, there can be no world peace.

TIME IS BRITAIN'S STRONGEST FOE

John Bull Is Saddled With Biggest Foreign Debt in History—He Is No Longer a Creditor and Seeks an Early End of the War

By **SABURO OHTA**

(From the Nippon Sangyo Keizai)

"Time will not side with Germany." This complacent belief drove Britain to the reckless course of waging war on Germany in September, 1939. John Bull was diffident of winning a short war, but judged that he would triumph by drawing the Reich into a long-term conflict. This self-complacency has been shattered by the course of events in the four years since the outbreak of hostilities. Britain has already sounded the alarm, "Time is not on our side," an alarm which was sounded in Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech before the United States Congress on May 19. Incidentally, America, for reasons of domestic politics and military strategy, is equally eager for an early termination of the war, but Britain's reasons are different, far more serious, as we shall see

Reasons for Britain's eagerness for a speedy termination of the conflict are many. One of them is to be found in the Anglo-Soviet relations. Britain had always looked askance at the Soviet Union up to the very minute the latter went to war with Germany. During the two years following the opening of the Reich-Soviet struggle, London's attitude toward Moscow had been consistently one of concession and appeasement. In order to appease the Soviet Union, Albion has made no scruples to sacrifice Poland and the three Baltic States and even scrap the Atlantic Charter of which she with the United States, is the co-author. And Britain fears that Kremlin will make more and more demands on her as the war goes on.

Problem of U.S. Relations

Another reason is to be found in the Anglo-American relations. In addition to wresting the actual control of Australia and Canada, the United States today stations troops in such places as North Africa and western Asia and even in India. Indications are that America, even after the end of the war, will not readily withdraw from these areas. Meanwhile, influential sections of public opinion in America are against the maintenance of the British Empire. Wendell Willkie thinks that the existence of the British Empire stands in the way of the realization of America's ideal; Robert McCormick, owner of the Chicago Tribune, is openly advocating Uncle Sam's annexation of John Bull's Empire.

Furthermore, Britain's hegemony over international finance and shipping is rapidly being taken over by America and will be completely lost in no time. Worse still a complete change has occurred in Britain's financial relations with her dominions and colonies, and from a fat creditor nation that she was before the war, she has become a debtor nation instead.

Before the war, Britain possessed overseas investments aggregating £5,000 million, which gave her an influential voice, economic and political, practically everywhere in the world, so much so that these colossal investments were called the "invisible Empire." The "invisible Empire" collapsed like an avalanche before full four years had passed since the outbreak of the war, leaving the "visible" British Empire saddled with foreign debts to the tune of £1,000 million.

Prewar Investments

Britain's prewar overseas investments can be classified into two categories, securities and direct. Security investments were in the form of national bonds, public and company debentures and shares in the British Empire and in foreign countries. Direct investments consisted of real estate, business and industrial enterprises, railways, etc. The value of security investments are readily ascertainable in definite figures, but direct investments can be valuated only after appraisal, which is difficult owing to fluctuations in value.

Let us begin with security investments. The latest statistics available in this connection are those for 1930. There are reasons to believe, however, that Britain's overseas investments since that year have remained practically stationary. For one thing, she had been restricting overseas investments since 1930. For another, she had been expending £50 million annually for overseas payments. So, even taking into consideration the re-investment of profits accruing from direct investments, it is a safe estimate that Britain's total security investments for 1939 are little different from those for 1930. Details of Britain's overseas security investments as of the end of 1930 follow:

(In one million pounds)

		Pct.
Empire bloc:		
India and Ceylon	£540	14.5
Australia	494	13.3
Canada	525	14.1
South Africa	263	7.1
New Zealand	123	3.3
Malaya	108	2.9
Western Asia	46	1.2
West Indies	40	1.1
Others	48	1.2
Total	2.187	58.7
Foreign countries:		
Europe (including Turkey)	295	7.9
Argentina	450	12.1
Brazil	190	5.1
Chile	49	1.3
Other S. American countries	84	2.3
Central American countries	59	1.6
U.S.A.	201	5.4
Japan	74	2.0
China	47	1.2
Other Asiatic countries	55	1.5
Egypt and elsewhere in Africa	34	0.9
Total	1.538	41.3
Grand total	3.725	100.0

Investments Drop

These figures, as has already been said, may safely be taken as approximating those for 1939. British security investments overseas at the time of the outbreak of the first European War totalled £3,763 million, exceeding those for 1939 (£3,725 million), despite the fact that prices were lower then. This stagnation in Britain's overseas investments after 1913 gives a good idea of how serious the effect of the first World War was on her. Again, Britain's security investments in foreign countries (as distinguished from the British possessions in 1913 were 53 per cent of her total overseas investments; the same investments for 1939 amounted to only 41 per cent. This decline is particularly noticeable in British investments in America, which dropped from £754.6 million in 1913 to £201 million in 1939, a drop of more than one-third or from 20 to 5 per cent. This, of course, attests to a corresponding diminution in Britain's voice in foreign countries.

On August 25, 1939, the British Government promulgated the Wartime Defense (Finance) Regulations prohibiting transactions in bonds transferable in foreign countries and providing for the registration and, where necessary, compulsory purchase of such bonds. The Regulations went into effect on September 5, two days after the outbreak of the war. In the earlier stage of the war, the British Government refrained from invoking the Regulations. In 1940, however, it began disposing of overseas investments under these Regulations.

According to the White Paper published in April last year, ¥759 million worth of overseas investments were disposed of in 1940, £798 million in 1941 and £550 million in 1942, totaling £2,107 million. Add subsequent disposals, and the total will reach £2,500 million.

Losses Crippling

In addition, there is the loss of investments in Axis-occupied Europe and in countries which have turned into Britain's enemies. In security investments alone, Britain has lost £108 million in Malaya, about £250 million in Europe (excluding the neutral countries) and £121 million in Japan and China, totaling £479 million. Adding to this the loss of similar investments in Burma and Thailand, the total loss comes up to £550 million.

Let us turn to direct investments. These, as has already been said, are difficult of valuation. One British economist estimates Britain's direct investments in China (including Hongkong) at £197.9 million (as against the security investments of £47 million). This tremendous excess of direct investments over securities is to be explained by the special position Britain held in China. Anyway, Britain's direct investments in Axis-occupied Europe and in East Asia (including China) are estimated at £400 million. They are all gone. This, together with the loss of £550 million worth of securities already mentioned, makes a total loss of £1,000 million through the war.

Including the disposals amounting to £2,500 million, noted in an earlier paragraph, therefore £3,500 million worth of overseas investments (out of a total of £5,000 million) have already left Britain's hands.

Britain's dollar funds held in the United States at the time of the opening of the second European War were £500 million in gold bullion, £240 million in securities, £140 million in private funds and £225 million in direct investments, making a total of £1,105 million, equivalent to $4,400 million. At the end of 1942, this had dropped to £340 million ($1,370 million). The decrease was 25 per cent in security investments, 50 per cent in private funds and less than 13 per cent in direct investments.

The smallness of the decrease in securities and direct investments is an eloquent testimony to the fact that they are attractive only to bargain-hunters. This is particularly true of direct investments, which are difficult of due appraisal and, therefore, are liable to be regarded as "distress" properties. The world still remembers the muddle over the transfer of the Viscose Rayon Yarn Corporation. The enterprise was taken over by American interests for a mere sum and trouble arose first between the British and American Governments and then between the British Government and the vendors.

Taking warning by this experience, Britain has discontinued the transfer of her investments in America and has changed to a policy of raising loans on the mortgage of such investments.

So it is that such overseas investments as still remain in Britain's hands are properties saleable for a trifle sum, shares in moribund corporations and securities which the issuing Dominions or colonies are to redeem. The "invisible Empire" has gone down.

Shows Weakening

What is most harassing to Britain is the very real danger that the collapse of the "invisible Empire" will pull down the "visible" Empire. In other words, with the steady diminution in overseas investments, Britain's hold on her dominions and colonies is showing tangible signs of weakening. The immediate situation is more serious, in that the dominions and colonies redeem only those securities which they find it profitable to do so, meantime retaining accumulated credit balances as investments in Britain. This means that Britain's financial relations with the Oversea Empire possessions are being reversed, and the process of this reversal will be accelerated each day that the war continues.

Following is a brief survey, based on an article in the News Chronicle, London, of August 10, 1943, of Britain's financial relations with her Dominions and colonies.

Canada: Canada's credit account with Britain is £157,300,000, showing a small increase over the £144,000,000 at the end of October, 1941. The increase does not mean that Canada has made that much redemption by purchase. As a matter of fact, Canada's redemption by purchase of her national bonds in 1942 amounted to £50,000,000. Deducting this and the current credit account of £157,300,000 from Britain's prewar security investments in Canada of £525,000,000, Britain today has a total investment of £317,700,000 in Canadian securities.

In 1942, Canada made a contribution of £250,000,000 to Britain and decided to extend aids in the form of munitions supplies to the mother country beginning in 1943. Of all the British dominions, Canada, thus, is the most faithful to Britain. With the steady infiltration of American influence, however, it is highly doubtful whether Canada can remain faithful to Britain to the last.

Australia, New Zealand

Australia and New Zealand: Their credit accounts with Britain are £6,400,000 and £3,400,000, respectively, which are very small compared with Britain's prewar investments in Australia and New Zealand of £494,000,000 and £123,000,000, respectively. There have been no redemptions by purchase. Up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, however, these dominions' credit accounts with Britain kept on accumulating, Australia's going up to as much as £57,500,000 in June, 1941. Then, with the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, Australia's credit accounts have been decreasing in proportion to the aids she has been receiving from the mother country. As matters now stand, Britain's financial relations with Australia and New Zealand have not changed. With the United States extending large amounts of aids to Australia and New Zealand, however, it is only to be expected that Britain's hold on them has relatively receded.

Eire: Her current credit account with Britain has kept on increasing, going up from £66,300,000 in September, 1940, to £81,077,000 in September 1941, and finally reaching £121,450,000 today. Although Eire is economically dependent on Britain, the latter's investments in Eire are not large. Rather, Eire has been left in neglect as an agricultural country, and her credit account with Britain of £121,450,000 will only strengthen further economic independence from John Bull.

Malaya: Prewar Malaya's credit account with Britain is reported to be £58,000,000. With Malaya under Japanese occupation, Britain's investments there are, of course, out of the question.

Relations With S. Africa

Union of South Africa: Her credit account with Britain does not amount to more than £17,500,000. As the Economist, London, pointed out in its issue of January 3, 1942, South Africa has steadily been securing economic independence from Britain through the war by pursuing a policy of keeping minimum funds in Sterling. Hence the smallness of South Africa's credit account with Britain.

At the end of 1941, South Africa redeemed public bonds to the extent of £39,000,000 and spent another £40,000,000 or more for taking over mine shares in the possession of Britons. Then, again, the Reserve Bank of South Africa between October, 1940 and October, 1941 bought £11,000,000 worth of gold bullion from the British Government. Thus, up to the end of 1941, South Africa spent £90,000,000 for securing economic independence. She appears to have secured at least another £90,000,000 since and, with all these funds, redeemed over half of Britain's prewar securities investments in South Africa of £263,000,000.

After the outbreak of the second European war, Britain concluded an agreement with South Africa to buy all gold produced in that country. With the enactment of the Lend-Lease Act and America's subsequent entry into the war, however, gold has not become absolutely necessary to Britain, and negotiations have taken place for the cancellation of the agreement, although we have yet to hear that it has been cancelled.

India: India's current credit account with Britain amounts to as much as £540,000,000, after India has redeemed £350,000,000 of a total of £540,000,000 worth of British investments in India and Ceylon. Deducting Britain's remaining investments of £190,000,000, India still is a creditor of Britain to the tune of over £300,000,000 or more. Even taking into consideration Britain's direct investments, she still is a debtor to India. Indeed, nowhere else has the collapse of the "invisible Empire" been more perceptible than in India. This has caused the News Chronicle and the Economist to wail that the huge British credit accumulated over a period of several centuries has come to naught in three years. The longer the war, the larger will be Britain's debt to India. Time is Britain's bitterest foe in India.

British Burden Onerous

In November 1939, an Anglo-Indian financial agreement was concluded, under which the Indian Government was to pay the expenses of Indian troops mobilized and trained in India and equipped with Indian-manufactured weapons as long as they were stationed in India, while Britain was to pay from all imports of equipment and defray principal expenses connected with air bases and all expenditures incident to the use of Indian troops outside the country. The agreement proved favorable to Britain at the time. As India came to be exposed to a serious menace with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, however, all payments for arms imports and all expenses for air base construction became Britain's burden, while more and more necessity arose for the use of Indian troops outside the country, thus adding further to Britain's financial burden. Then, in addition to economic aids received from India, there are numerous miscellaneous expenditures, all of which are debited to Britain.

Up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, India's credit account with Britain did not increase more than £160,000,000 per year on an average. Once the war started, the account swelled at a bound by £250,000,000 or more per year, and by July, 1943, India had obtained funds in Sterling to the amount of £850,000,000. To attempt a futile counter-offensive against Burma, therefore, will be to add to the financial strain on herself.

Egypt: Nominally, Egypt is not a member of the British Empire, but is actually under British control. Her current credit account with Britain is £71,200,000. Since Britain's prewar investments in non-British Africa (including Egypt) were no more than £34,000,000, she is a debtor to Egypt to the tune of at least £37,200,00.

All told, Britain's current liabilities to the above-mentioned countries aggregate £1,023,458,000. She is also a debtor to South American and western Asiatic countries, as the News Chronicle admits.

(To Be Concluded)

INDISSOLUBLE UNITY DISPLAYED BY BURMA

Country Possesses No Opposing Racial Groups

By **RYOHEI ISHIKAMI**

(From the Taiheiyo)

Part II

Juko Shiga, who traveled through Burma in 1922, made a very interesting comment. "Burma," he wrote, "is one of the world's foremost Buddhist nations. Young children enter the monastary, wear a yellow robe, become Buddhist disciples and must study for three years under the priest. Thus, they become conservative, and exhaust completely all their youthful spirit of vigorous attack. The Japanese Buddhists say they met their fall because they worshipped Hinayana. We believe in the Mahayana faith, so the reason why we did not meet our downfall lies in that fact. I have a faint idea why Japan did not decline, but on the other hand increasingly developed. Living in an island country, surrounded by the sea, the Japanese for thousands of years ate fish meat, and due to the phosphoric acid contained in it, today manifests that spirit of "fight to the finish."

Moreover, I believe that the importation of science from the West is another reason. Upon understanding the full meaning of the "fight to the finish" spirit and science, one will know the true factors for the progress of Japan." (Juko Shiga, "Unknown Nations," Nippon Hyoron-sha publication, p. 139.)

Work of Buddhists

Thus we have made a general survey of the aspects of Burmese religion. In 1891, the director of the National Conditions Investigation Bureau, speaking of Buddhism, asserted, "It is a philosophical ornament covering the body of the Shaman faith," (Christian, "Modern Burma," New York, 1942, p. 207), but one cannot overlook the influence and significance that faith has in Burma.

The first powerful organization of the independence movement was the "Buddhist Youth Society," which was formed in the latter part of the 1920's, and centered about this organ, the present agitation was launched. Once, Subhas Chandra Bose, who was imprisoned in Rangoon at the time penned, "Since that nation was absorbed by Britain, it opposed this foreign control, and only the priests continued to maintain the national nobility of spirit and to refuse to compromise with British culture. The long years of guerilla warfare against the British were kept up because it was led by these priests."

The racial and religious unity is as we have pointed out. However, going beyond this formal unity and delving into the internal conditions of society, there are still several problems to be discussed.

Burma fortunately has no opposing racial groups, or the caste system. On August 12 a Domei dispatch from Rangoon reported that a favorable agreement has been reached between the Burmese and the Karens. The absence of the caste system as is known in India has been laid to the frequent occurrence in by-gone days of famines, floods and other natural catastrophes, and the political calamities arising from wars, which forced the people to flee into the interior, causing strict social regulations to be dissolved.

Equality Is Convenient

Thus the lack of the caste system is at present an advantage. The equality of the social organs is a very convenient thing to gain unity of public opinion. Therefore it is most appropriate for modern political administration. In other respects, too, this is true, as for instance, in the position of women who are much freer than their sisters in various Asiatic countries.

It is a well-known fact that in Thailand and French Indo-China and other areas of the South, the overseas Chinese hold a predominant position socially and economically. They have not extended their influences into Burma, but in their place the Indians hold full sway. According to statistics compiled in 1931, of a total population of 14,000,000, the Indians numbered 1,000,000 or 6.9 per cent. This 6.9 per cent appears a very small figure, but they have deeply bored into the Burmese economic world as money lenders, traders, merchants, and laborers.

The Burmese, in their "Proclamation" revealed their willingness to become part of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. But of course, they are striving not only toward the independence of Greater East Asia but of themselves.

The number of problems facing the new independent Burma is without end. And it goes without saying that the fundamental task before them is the completion of the War of Greater East Asia, and all else rests upon this. We pray that new-born Burma will survive all difficulties and make leaping forward progress.

(End)